Recommendation	Implementation Thereon
	publish reports on credit flows to the SSI, at least once a year.
13. Reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector be abolished.	NOT ACCEPTED. However, the position is reviewed from time to time by an Advisory Committee on Reservation constituted under the I (D&R) Act, 1951 and any further addition or deletion is done on the recommendations of the Committee.

Losses made by PSUs

3001. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 236 PSUs, 104 are reportedly loss making;

(b) if so, what is the accumlated loss of such undertakings till date;

(c) whether Government have till date taken any decision to close down sick Central PSUs and made offer of Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

(d) what is at present the total amount of outstanding dues/arrers required to be paid to employees of sick units; and

(e) if so, what policy Government would like to adopt in cases of "unproductive" and "sick" units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL) (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Public Enterprises Survey Report 1997-98 which has been laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 26.2.99, of the 236 operating CPSUs, 100 are loss making. As per the consolidated Balance Sheet of the CPSUs, as on 31.3.98 the cumulative loss of CPSUs was Rs. 41,265 crores.

(c) Government at present have not taken decision to close any sick central PSU. It has been the endeavour of the Government to safeguard the interest of the workers in all cases.

(d) According to provisional information available the total amount of outstanding dues/arrears as on 31.12.98 was around Rs. 1500 crores. The arrears consist of both current as well as past liabilities.

(e) The policy of the Government in regard to PSU including weak units has been stated in the FM's Budget Speech for 1999-2000.

Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee

3002. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Labour invited various Ministries of the Central Government to participate in the 35th Session of the Standing Labour Committee;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries invited for the meeting and those who failed to attend the meeting;

(c) the designation of the representatives who attended the meeting; and

(d) the representatives of the Union Ministries who spoke in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (d) Nineteen Central Ministries/Departments namely (i) Planning Commission, (ii) Agriculture & Cooperation. (iii) Coal. (iv) Commerce. (v) Environment &

Forest. (vi) Expenditure, (vii) Ministry of Home Affairs (Inter State Council), (viii) Social Justice, (ix) Women & Child Development, (x) Heavy Industry, (xi) Industrial Development, (xii) Petroleum & Natural Gas, (xiii) Power, (xiv) Railways, (xv) Textiles, (xvi) Urban Affairs & Employment, (xvii) Chemicals & Petro Chemicals, (xviii) Tele Communication and (xix) Post, were invited to attend the 35th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held in New Delhi on 6.2.99. This Session was attended by the officers of the rank of Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary except from Department of Industrial Policy, Promotion & Industrial Development and Ministry of Power which were represented by officers of the rank of Director/Deputy Secretary. The representative from Department of Expenditure and Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas did not attend the meeting. The representative of the Central Ministries intervene in the discussions, only when some need arises to that effect or when the Chairman desires them to speak. Because of the shortage of time no representative of the Central Ministries excepting the Ministry of Labour spoke in the meeting.

देश में महिला श्रमिक बल

3003. **प्रो॰ रामबख्श सिंह वर्मा:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में महिला श्रमिक बल की संख्या के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि महिलाओं को निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो महिलाओं का शोषण रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। भारत के महापंजीयक और जनगणना आयुक्त कार्यालय द्वारा सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों को यूनियन प्राइमरी सेंसस एब्सट्रैक्ट, 1991 में प्रकाशित किया गया है। महिला कामगारों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। **(नीचे देखिये)**

(ग) और (घ) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 में राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने क्षेत्राधिकारों के अंतर्गत आने वाले अनुसूचित नियोजनों में मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों के निर्धारण/संशोधन का प्रावधान है। समुचित सरकारों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी को निर्धारित/संशोधित करते समय मजदूरी दरों को प्रभावित करने वाली स्थानीय परिस्थितियों तथा अन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। यह अधिनियम लिंगभेद के आधार पर कोई भेद नहीं करता है जब कभी भी इस अधिनियम के उल्लंघन की कोई घटना समुचित सरकार के ध्यान में लायी जाती है तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

विवरण

महिला कर्मकारों की राज्य-वार संख्या (1991 की जनगणना)

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कर्मकारों की संख्या
	भारत	89,767,563
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	11,252,643
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	149,789
3.	असम	2,324,535
4.	बिहार	6,116,974
5.	गोवा	117,977
6.	गुजरात	5,180,886
7.	हरियाणा	821,299
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	888,985
9.	कर्नाटक	6,472,816
10.	केरल	2,347,268
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	10,430,890
12.	महाराष्ट्र	12,617,454
13.	मणिपुर	350,134
14.	मेघालय	302,853
15.	मिजोरम	143,964
16.	नागालैंड	215,722
17.	उड़ीसा	3,241,991
18.	पंजाब	418,646
19.	राजस्थान	5,744,129
20.	सिक्किम	57,790